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#### The President's Term

Senator PROCTOR of Vermont appears to be earnes: in his advocacy of a constitu tional amendment limiting Presidential service to a single term of six years, although there is something grotesque in his citation of the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND'S cele brated opinion that eligibility for reflection constitutes one of the gravest dangers of this republic.

There are three reasons why Mr. PROC TOR'S constitutional amendment ought no to be adopted, and will not be, namely:

For a good President eight years are no too long, when there is a chance for sober reconsideration half way along. Were eight years too much of WASHINGTON, of JEFFRESON, of MONROE, of JACKSON; or would eight years have been too much of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, had he lived to serve out a second term ?

Four years are long enough, and six years are too long, for a bad man, a dangerous man, or a political or personal humbug, unde tected until he gets into the White House. Is there a human being who regrets that we had only four years of HAVES?

Whenever the ugly third term ques-tion is precipitated by foolish adulation or selfish and scheming ambition, the people of the United States may be trusted to take care of it, as they took care of it in the case of Gen. GRANT, and still later in the case of Boas CLEVELAND.

It is not a good plan to start in to tinker the Constitution at this point, or at any other point. Moreover, such enterprises are bound to be fruitless; for, barring an unexpected national emergency and a real and vital need for change in the organic law, the Constitution of the United States is going to remain for many years to come, in its present admirable and wonderful shape.

#### He Has Kept Faith with Spain.

A signed communication from the Hon. HERNANDO DE SOTO MONEY of Mississippi to the New York Journal reports a conver sation which Col. Money had with Gen. WETLER in Havana a few days ago.

Col. Money asked Gen. WEYLER what his opinion was of the attitude of the United States. The answer of the devastator of Cuba and the unwearying butcher of the Cubans is here given :

"I realize that the people of the United States sympathize with the insurgents, but with the Administration there can be no complaint. It has kept faith

Kept faith with Spain? Did any President of the United States before now ever receive a certificate like that from the agent and instrument of an ancient tyranny, striving to keep its clutch upon the throa of a people struggling for freedom ?

Kept fatth with Spain ? Another President of the United States, the last Democratic President in the White House previously to Mr. CLEVELAND's time, interpreted differently his duty as the represen tative of a free republic. When BUCHANAN, as Secretary of State under Polk in 1848, heard the news of the overthrow of the French monarchy, he sent this message to Paris: "It was with one universal burst of enthusiasm that the American people hailed the late glorious revolution in France in favor of liberty and republican government. In this feeling the President strongly sympathizes. Warm aspirations for the success of the new republic are breathed from every heart.

Similar messages of encouragement, of sympathy, of true American sentiment, have gone forth from other Presidents and other Secretaries of State toward other peoples, in various parts of the world, fight ing for independence, and looking wistfully to this nation of 1776 as the great exemplar of their hopes and aspirations. That is the American policy: Godspeed to the younger republics; warm hearts and a helping hand for the victims of oppression in any part of the world. And WEYLER certifies that against CLEVELAND there can be no complaint. He has kept faith with Spain!

What faith with Spain has he kept? What obligation to the Spanish Government has he redeemed to the satisfaction of Gen. WEYLER? Last week the Senate of the United States ordered an investigation into the circumstances attending the payment of the Mora claim of \$1,500,000 upon Mr. CLEVELAND's demand a little more than one year ago. The consideration for that audden payment of a debt overdue for nine years, is not yet clearly apparent. It was a great diplomatic triumph for Mr. CLEVE-LAND and Mr. OLNEY, but what has the collection of the claim cost Cubs in heroic blood and emancipation deferred, and where did the Spanish money go? And why does the Spanish commander in Cuba now compliment GROVER CLEVELAND, in words of admiration and gratitude that leave a mark like a hot branding-iron, upon his fidelity to promises made at Washington and recorded

# Three Men of Gotham.

In this town there are two men who have been social and political nulsances; and to them is added a third who is more truly described as a fellow who has tried to make a nuisance of himself. These three are PARK-HURST, GODKIN, and MILHOLLAND.

GODKIN is an Irishman who has made it his business ever since he emigrated to this country to mock and sneer at everything distinctively and characteristically American. Soon after landing here he took to | man who is able to trustrate the purnewspaper writing as a means of making a living, and having a considerable literary facility he has done very well at the business. Shortly before his arrival there came hither a man from Germany named GUSTAVUS HILGARD, or HENRY VILLARD. . He also drifted into the business of a newspaper writer. After the war, certain Abolitionists of Boston concaived the idea of establishing a weekly paper, to be conducted in the interest of the freedmen, or recently emancipated slaves, and of their political and general education and advancement. Godkin, who had been a writer for the New York Times, succeeded in getting the editorship of this paper, which was called the Nation, He succeeded also in making it a very different paper from the freedmen's advocate, which the Boston Abolitionists had planned it to be. In spite of this perversion from its original purpose, it became a very creditpaper, so far as concerned some of | that he should be flattered because of his | tion as to the best means of improvement.

its critical and literary features; and for that reason the Nation gained currency among the college communities. The old Round Table, a somewhat less deserving publication in a literary sense, dropped ou of existence; and thus that special field was left to the Nation alone, for there was no other rival. GODKIN, however, is by natural disposition a snarler, with a distinctly pedagogical cast of mind, narrow, pretentious and bitterly prejudiced. Accordingly, he soon began the series of scolding, carping and vituperative attacks upon our public men, and the genius of our political system and our social life, which he has kept up notonously from that time to this.

Meantime VILLARD had drifted from newspaper writing into the railroad bust ness, and eventually be was made Presiden of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in which he had secured prominence as the representa tive of the great German interests in that company. With such an opportunity, he secumulated a large fortune, though in the course of time the Northern Pacific came to grief, and thousands of people interested in its stock lost heavily. Mr. WILLIAM C. BRYANT, the distinguished editor of the Evening Post, having died, that paper be came purchasable, and VILLARD bought it. At least, he put up about four-fifths of the capital required, and is now the controller of the property. The Nation was thrown in at a nominal capitalization, GODEIN in cluded, and he was brought over to be the editor of the Villardized Evening Post. While VILLARD was working his Northern Pacific schemes, his paper abetted them with more or less craftiness, but without being able to conceal its purpose from the finan cial public. When VILLARD's downfal came, he still retained his control of the Evening Post paper, and he holds it yet.

GODKIN continued and repeated for the Evening Post the snarling and carping policy which had distinguished the Nation; but as he gave to his newspaper some degree of general literary efficiency he kept its hold on the very respectable, somewhat educated, and numerically restricted body of people who were its readers. They felt it a sort of duty to wade through GODKIN's editorial essays. They thought that ability to tolerate them would be accepted as indicative of a strong intellectual digestion. It being Godkin's cue to assume a tone of snobbish superiority to everything American, whether social or political, certain people, justly or unjustly diffident as to their own qualifications to be considered educated and refined, felt that per haps they required the dose of Godkin's snarls and sneers. They accepted his insults to them and their country with pitiful humility, and even thought him a very brave and superior person because he dared to utter them with increasing effrontery.

That sort of diet, however, palls on the appetite when it is provided without variation for years continuously, and people began to see through the Godkin game, until at last everybody has become weary of the man's incessant snarling and monotonous de preciation of everything that expresse the genius of America and its institutions. He hammers away without producing any effect. American Anglomania, serious as it may seem to be, is, after all, only superficial; a mere pretence. Instead of his readers being ashamed of their country, the shame now is that they ever tolerated

the insolence of GODKIN. The course of political events and developments has demonstrated also the shallow ness of the political economy and political philosophy of the man. His ignorance of the principles of finance is dense and be youd enlightenment. He is incapable of comprehending or understanding legal principles. His judgments of personal worth, character, and intrinsic importance are ludicrously false. One by one he has been compelled to give up as hopeless frauds or incorrigible examples of manly independence almost every man he deemed worthy of consideration as his docile pupil. The last election completed his discomfiture. Simply to save his own property, he was compelled to support the foremosi representative of the political opinions he had opposed so bitterly, so snarlingly, so sneeringly ever since he had got a chance to publish his views in a newspaper. Mr. McKINLEY is thoroughly American, and there is no man more typical of the American statesman against whom GODKIN has been writing with ceaseless vituperation during many years past. Godkin's whole industry went for naught. He had to tear down what he had builded, and to turn his hand to building up the very structure he had so long labored to destroy. The case of

GODEIN was almost pathetic. It is not necessary to go over the unsavory career of PARKHURST. He expected to make himself a great figure in the last canvass as the spiteful opponent of Mr. PLATT. leagued together with the equally spiteful GODKIN and the malicious MILHOLDAND. PARKHURST's plan was to give a porno graphic character to the campaign, that being the specialty from which he had gained his notoriety; but he has not been able to uncork the nastiness in which his morbid mind revels. Even his allies, Gop-KIN and MILHOLLAND, were afraid that the public would resent the introduction of such pollution. For the time being, at least, PARKHURST has disappeared from the public view. That public nuisance has been abated, at least temporarily.

The two other nuisances remain, but, having become generally known and distinguished as such, their remaining activity will produce little evil, however tiresome it may be for the community. We have entered upon a period of grave and sane politics, and their occupation will be gone. They were figures in a bygone and a very disagreeable episode of our political and social history, which the people are glad to forget.

# Spain's Only Ally.

Spain yet has, as she has always had, the most perfect confidence in GROVER CLEVELAND. She looks to him as the poses of Congress, thwart the will of the people, direct the courts in her interest, use the navy for her service, and protect her against the dangers which she dreads. It is interesting to observe how perfect is the trust in CLEVELAND which finds expression in the official organs at Madrid and at Havana. Premier Canovas trusts in him, not less than Butcher WEYLER. The language of praise addressed to him from Spain is often as extravagant as the terms of abuse applied to Congress and the American people by Spain's politicians.

It is a singular circumstance that a President of the United States should thus be separated from the country of which he is the official representative. It is singular that he receives applause from a foreign Government which has searched the world for an ally that would cooperate with it against us; it is singular

opposition to the will of the people who intrusted him with power. It is singular that Spain holds him in favor because of his enmity to the libertles of Cuba, so often

It is not to the honor of CLEVELAND that he is regarded at Madrid and at Havana. by Canovas and by WEYLER, as an ally of Spain against his own country. It is not to his honor that he upholds Spanish rule and royalty in Cuba, at the expense of freedom, patriotism, and the advancing republic. It is not to his honor that Spain's commander at Havana, who has made Cuba a field of carnage, has directed the Diarlo de la Marina to glorify his name

It is indeed a shameful attitude in which CLEVELAND stands before his country and before the world. It is disgrace that he has won for himself by his subserviency to a third-rate European power, won in cause that is injurious to the United States

From St. Petersburg to London, Spain has sought for an ally against this country Neither ally, friend, nor sympathizer has she been able to find outside of Washington. the capital of the American republic. Iso lated Spain! Isolated CLEVELAND!

### The Tampa Convention.

The convention summoned to meet in Tampa, under the call of Governor MITCHELL of Florida, is expressly designed to discuss

the need of fortifying our Southern coast. No doubt the subject is important, while that it is appreciated by the War Department is shown by the steps taken within few months to begin fortifying Charleston, Savannah, Key West, Mobile, Pensacola New Orleans, and Galveston. In view of the strategic importance of the Gulf of Mexico and of our relations with the republics to the south of us, and through them with European powers, there is a special interest

in protecting our Southern seaboard. Yet we think that the true work of the Tampa Convention should be to make those special necessities which it has in view an argument for liberal appropriations at the present session of Congress to the coast defence of the whole country. With such appropriations its particular purpose will be the more certainly fulfilled. The very expediency of dividing work on emplacements among many harbors will insure adequate

attention to the South Atlantic and the Gult. We do not want it to be possible for a hostile force even to raid upon minor ports at the South, as it is intimated that Spanish vessels might do in case of war with us. But liberal appropriations for ships, forts, guns, and artillerymen will insure for the South its share of the outlay.

The Craig Colony for Epileptics.

New York, always distinguished as leader in public enterprises, did not undertake a mere experiment when she established at Smyrna, in Livingston county, the first colony for epileptics on this hemisphere, for the scheme had long passed its experimental stage. A colony exclusively for people afflicted with epilepsy is a unique social organization, but it feasibility has been demonstrated for many years in Germany. When one considers what has been the condition of these unfortunates heretofore, it seems remarkable that nothing should have been done for them until now. The number of epileptics in the United States is estimated at 120,000, and in the State of New York alone at 12,000. Most of them are able to live like other people without special watching, following ordinary occupations, or being cared for at home. Where the attacks are frequent and employment is lost in consequence, the epileptics drift into almshouses, for the reason that no hospitals exist for their care. Many have been sent to insane asylums, some because of insanity associated with epilepsy, and some, though sane enough to live outside of bars, because the care in an asylum is superior to that in an almshouse. The last official estimate for New York showed that there were 800 epileptics as county charges, mostly in almshouses, and over a thousand in the State hospitals for the insane. These figures do not represent fully the number of epi leptics in the State deserving of public care, The almshouse and the asylum are sought as a last resort when all resources fail; and hundreds of epileptics are supported at home by hard-working relatives or by private charity. If the new colony at Smyrna had accommodations for two thousand patients, doubtless all of the available space would be occupied at once.

Colonization is a plan peculiarly adapted to the needs of epileptics who are able to acquire education, follow diverse callings, and, in fact, in the intervals between seizures, conduct themselves as do normal beings. The attacks rob one of his consciousness for but a brief space of time. We have on several occasions commented in detail upon this phase of the disease in advocating the establishment of Craig Colony. The colony has been created to the credit of the State of New York, and was informally opened to patients early in February of last year. A year is naturally a short time in which to demonstrate conclusively the suc cess of a scheme of such magnitude, but results already bear witness to the therapeutic and economic advantages of colony life for this class of dependents. Go visit the colony and see nearly 200 epileptic patients in their schools, at work in the gardens, on the farm, in the shops, in the printing office, in the sewing rooms, and contrast their condition with that of others in the almshouses who are unkempt, idle, apathetic, cheerless, and hopeless. It is a wonderful sight, the change which has come over the patients transferred to Craig Colony from the county and city poorhouses, exhibited in the improvement in spirits, the quickening of the mind, the gain in physical health, and, above all, a marked mitigation of their malady. A reduction of over 55 per cent, in the number of attacks in the first fifty patients received, is one of the noteworthy results reported by the superintendent of the colony

after five months of treatment. Epilepsy is accounted one of the most intractable disorders. Only 4 per cent. of the cases are cured by physicians employing ordinary methods, but it is confidently expected to cure between 6 and 10 per cent., if not more, at Craig Colony, where, in addition to scientific medication, mental, moral, and hygienic measures of the most approved kind are faithfully carried out. The intractability of epilepsy as regards cure has made the epileptic a victim of all sorts of quackery. He has been deluded into squandering his means on every drug advertised. Whimsical surgical operations have been perpetrated on his eyes and other parts of his anatomy by fanatical or dishonest followers of medical fads. It is expected that the sphere of usefulness of Craig Colony will be so wide as to give all methods of treatment a fair trial, and to furnish to the medical world and to any destitute epileptic, through his physician, informa-

These facts appeal to the humane and charitable. The other side of the question of the colonization scheme is that of econo my, which appeals to the taxpayer. The agricultural resources of Craig Colony are such that there was a profit during the fiscal year ending Oct. 30, 1896, from garden and farm products and from live stock, con siderably over \$14,000, which was 50 per cent, of the cost of maintenance from the time of opening to the date named. With the facrease of population, the multiplica tion of industries, and the further develop ment of the agricultural features of the in stitution, the value of the labor of the epi leptics will probably approximate closely to the cost of their maintenance, a convincing argument for the existence of the colony. even were the question of its humanity and

beneficence not paramount. But the colony's doors are already closed to all newcomers. There is no more room until the Legislature provides new dormi tory buildings. There are hundreds of un fortunates seeking admission. These still languish in the poorhouses. It is necessary that the lawmakers at Albany should grant them this year additional dormitories, and not only these, but means to expand and diversify the agricultural and industrial resources of the colony.

THE SUN would like to call attention, too to Craig Colony as an object of private be nevolence. We do not know of a charity nore deserving of the consideration of our philanthropic and wealthy citizens. There are establishments necessary to the full de velopment of this unique village which the State cannot be expected to provide, such as a chapel, library, museum, amusement hall, cottages for private patients, endowments for pathological research in the domain of epilepsy, and so on. Why establish and endow more hospitals in this great city, already too full of these institutions, when Craig Colony offers such opportunities for memorial buildings to carry down to posterity the names of their generous founders?

#### The "Poor Men's Courts."

Chapter twenty of the proposed Greater New York charter consolidates into one tribunal, to be known as the "Municipal Court," the Civil District Courts of New York city, thirteen in number, and the Justices, Courts of Brooklyn and other parts of the territory to be included within the Greater New York.

The District Courts of New York, some times called "the poor men's courts" because nearly all the litigants appearing in them are poor, existed as independent tribunals as early as 1787 and were then known as "assistant Justices' Courts. Throughout the country districts of the States generally the Justice of the Peace is as familiar a local functionary as the Town Constable, the Roadmaster, or the Poundkeeper. He is sometimes a lawyer, but often a civilian, and may be said to have primary jurisdiction of the matters of local dispute, the contentions and controversies of neighbors, acting frequently as an arbitrator, subject to the rules of equity rather than of law, and conforming his decisions in many cases to local usages or customs which have no defined statutory recognition and may vary in different neighborhoods In 1852 our District Courts were established as the lineal successors of the powers and prerogatives of Justices, courts in civil matters not relating to the titles of real estate, in which the money in controversy

was not in excess of \$250. Two classes of cases furnish the great vol ume of business of these courts. They are the suits brought by landlords against tenants either for the collection of rent or for possession of premises, and suits brought by workingmen and workingwomen against their employers. Tradesmen, shopkeepers, and such corporations as gas companies go to them for the settlement of differences and the collection of claims by legal process, with a view to saving time and ex pense. The plaintiffs are chiefly landlords and tradesmen, and the defendants householders and employers. The proceedings are largely verbal, and in about one-half the cases the appearance of a lawyer or either side is not thought necessary. The parties to the suit, plaintiffs and defendants, appear in person, each explaining to the Judge his or her side of the matter, freqently in some other language than English. for in two of these courts, at least, most of the business is conducted either in German or in the east side Jewish jargon, and in one a considerable share of it is furnished by Italians or Greeks. The intervention of an interpreter is constantly requisite. Under the law the proceedings in these courts are "free" to such plaintiffs as take oath that they are without the means to pay the established charges. The old saying that a man who argues his own case has a fool for a client, can hardly be said to be applicable here, more especially where both parties to

the action appear in person. One economic condition peculiar to Nev York city among the large cities of the United States adds largely to the volume of business in these courts. In the district of the city where tenement houses are numerous there is a much larger number of removals proportionately to the population than in cities where there are more small dwellings. Consequently there are here "landlord and tenant" cases relatively, amounting to many thousands in a year. A tenement house is de fined by law as a building occupied as a residence by three or more families living independently and doing their cooking upon the premises, or by more than two families so living upon any floor and cooking, but having a common right in the halls and stairways. Two-thirds of the residents o New York city live in what the law calls tenement houses. There are 95,000 dwelling houses in New York city.

Under the changes proposed by the Greater New York charter some of the main features of these local courts are to be preserved others are to be added; a few are to b

## Thousands of Miles on Wheels.

Anti-bicyclists who regard the wheel as the father of ills moral, mental, and physical, should consider the record of a Chicago wheelman for last year. Mr. E. N. ROTH, a member of that city's Clarendon Wheelmen, and known to fame solely, we believe, as a bicycle crank of good physique and much leisure, wheeled 34,380 miles in the 340 days between Jan. 25 and Dec. 31 of 1896, or an average of over 101 miles per day for the whole period. When it was finished on New Year's eve. ROTH reported that he had gained ten pounds during his labor, had not had a day's sickness, nor had he met with a single bodily accident. In the course of his wheeling year he made 146 century runs, thirty-two double centuries, and one triple century. During the month of October he rode over 4,000 miles. In consequence, Mr. ROTH naturally claims the "Annual century record," the "Illinois State century record," the "Annual mileage record of America," the "200-mile record," ecomplished in fourteen hours and thirty-

five minutes; the "300-mile record," made in twenty-two hours, and the "Twentyfour-hour record" of 300 miles. The per former's claims have been filed in detail with the proper tribunal, the Century Road Club of America, and there seems to be no

doubt of their validity. In the light of this achievement, what have the non-cycling pessimistic scare-alls to say? Judging from the experience of ROTH, some cyclists may keep on pedalling, undismayed, with the prospect of becoming fat and hearty, and perhaps of reaching the magnetic goal of a world's record smashed.

If, with present conditions, the country was a the middle instead of at the end of Mr. CLEVELAYD. Item of office, it would beyond question enter at once upon a period of remersable prosperity.—New Yorkings.

What, no clover! and all on account of the premature disappearance of GROVER? Inscrutble are the ways of Providence.

The Hon. GEORGE GRAHAM VEST began as follows his speech to the caucus of members of the Missouri Legislature, which had just renominated him Senator in Congress lequately express my thanks to you, my friends, would bankrupt my command of las guage." Mr. Vest's command of language will stand any reasonable amount of pressure, and has never yet been inadequate, but why does he split his infinitives? "Not even dur ing the civil war," he told the caucus, on the spirit of our institutions." Be that as it his infinitives and pad them with superfluous matter? "All the burdens and benefits of the country," he said, "must be equally distrib-But why does he distribute adverbe be tween the infinitive and its sign? "There should be no class legislation," he cried. And there should be no mutilation of infinitives.

The Hon. PETER TURNEY was made Governor of Tennessee by gross and scandalons fraud. It is the Hon. Perrn Truyer who want the Legislature of Tennessee to declare by statute that judgments rendered on contrac payable in gold may be satisfied by the payment of any kind of legal tender, and tha mortgages and trust deeds providing for pay ment in gold shall not be valid. It will be seen that TURNEY is worthy of the means by which he sneaked into office.

It is getting to be harder work every year to keep a record of the great men of the United States, so many are they and so many more of them will be found or lost every day of all the weeks to come. Exhausted nature, being a conservative person, follows the precedents cries for relief. The weary statisticians, sitting as collectors of a permanent census of notables. find it impossible to bring the returns up to date. But once in a while a name impresses itself unforgetably upon the memory. Once in a while a light streams up too radiant not to be seen of all men. Such is the name and such is the light of the Hon. WILLIAM HACKNEY of Ohio. One of the leading minds in the Western Popocracy has uttered the opinion that the Hon. WILLIAM HACKNEY is "the coming in-tellectual giant of Ohio." As the coming intellectual glant of Onio is still making silver speeches, he has a long distance to come yet but the outlines of his august form are already Coxer has gone to make a party of his own, and the intellectual giant is just in time to take his place.

A little while ago the Georgia Legislature passed a law against trusts that was supposed to be the most compound, complex, wide-swee ing, energetic, and destructive statute ever almed at these dreadful bogies. The brows of the Georgia legislators glittered with prid and hope. The editors that fee, faw, fo, fum and hunt for trusts with a big bass drum, feefawed and fofummed most heartily; and banged the trumsticks with power. The trusts were flying. Justice was satisfied and Rome was free. Like wise Augusta. Likewise the rest of Georgia. The Legislature had said to the trusts, "Go!" and they had gone, just to oblige. The Hon, Hocus SMITH'S Atlanta Journal shouted for joy last week as it saw them going. The American Tobacco Company, the coffee trust, the snuff trust, the match trust, all the trusts which had been doing business in the State had "notified jobbers and merchants throughout the State handling their goods, that the anti-trust act made their existing contracts unlawful and they would therefore no longer be considered by either party. This throws the long-closed markets wide open to competition." This throws the long-closed markets just as wide o competition as they were before, and not a millionth of an inch wider. The anti-trust ac passed. The contracts between the trusts and the jobbers and merchants are given up; and the jobbers and merchants keep on buying of the trusts just as before, and at the same What a glorious triumph for Humbug

One of the reasons why the Hon. and Rev. ANES HENDERSON KYLE, the "Indercrat opulist Senator from South Dakota, thinks that he should be reflected is that he has given all his salary to his party except \$2,000, with which he bought a house. Mr. KYLE is one of the mildest and meekest of Populists, and surely they ought to think enough of him to preven him from wasting his substance on them. It seems only fair that some other South Dakots opulist should have the privilege of giving away his money to the "cause." Mr. KYLE ha done his part. But the collectors of Populist campaign funds in South Dakota do not think so. They cannot hope to find a successor to him who will be as accommodating.

## But where are the old-fashioned Americans.

They are all right, and are here in such strong force that they have cleaned out the new-fashoned Mugwump Americans. On the 4th of next March they will resume the administration of the Government without obstruction from the humbug, hypocrisy, and incompetence of imported Mugwumpery.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Times-Herald, continues to pursue with hound and born the Hon. MARTIN B. MADDEN of the Fourth ward of Chicago. It asserts that he would cut an unenviable figure in any body of men where a certain standard of mental culture and ordinary educational training were considered among the requisites for membership." It would seem to be a sufficient reply to this declaration to say that Mr. ship." Mappen has been an important person in the Chicago Board of Aldermen, a collection of gentuses in which it cannot be denied that a certain standard of mental culture prevails But the pursuer of Mr. MADDEN attacks him on the ground that he is a mixer of metaphors. It seems that at the Illinois Republican Convention last spring Mr. MADDEN uttered this im-

"The people of this country, without regard to early, are to be congratulated that the time is near at hand for the dying embers of Democracy to tuck the shrouds around them and hie themselves to their

The figure or figures here contained may offend a little on account of their very boldsess and originality. It may as well be admitted frankly that it is unusual to see dying embers ucking their shrouds around them and hieing themselves to their tombs. It is the surprise of the MADDEN metaphor which makes its success. In the matter of metaphors there are not few men in the Senate who would be glad o possess Mr. Madden's high-leaping imagination. The Chicago Times-Herald should find some more effective way of attacking the Fourth ward statesman. Considered as Alderman's rhetoric, his rhetoric is not the worst in the business; and it may be doubted if it can be surpassed even by the thunderous orators of the Beefstenk Club.

There have been fighting and bloodshed. dilage and havon in western Cube ever since WEYLER pacified that part of the country.

D. B. H.

From the Buffalo Courier.

What the comparatively few Democrats in the Legislature may do or may not do with reference to the formality of a vote for United States Senator is not a matter of much impor tance. It has been recently asserted that the rs and Assemblymen representing Tammany Hall and Hugh McLaughlin will refuse vote for David B. Hill because the latter was not faithful to Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform; and a Washington despatch to THE NEW YORK SUN represents Senator Hill as exressing indifference as to what they shall do, and as eaying that he has no use mortem compliments." He is also reported as saying that the party is in "a beautiful situation," having been driven "on the rocks of Populism" by the "violent doctrines of the demagogues."

Of course, if there be among the Tammany men and McLaughlinites any Senators or Assemblymen who are sincere upholders of the untimited and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and on private account, Senator Hill's course during the campaign must have been offensive to them. It is undoubtedly true that more than any other man the Senate rippled the Bryan cause in this State by his skillful manipulation of the State organizatio But in spite of this fact, the zeal of the Tammany men and the McLaughlinites for the Chicago platform is hardly so strong and so enduring as to lead them to withhe enator Hill the formality of a renomination If the Tammany men should oppose a rene nation, it would doubtless be owing to the influence of Richard Croker, who for years ha been unfriendly to the Senator and who might have satisfaction in rebuking him.

Whatever may be done with reference to the Senatorship, the result will not have any material bearing on Senator Hill's political future At present the Senator's position is one of extraordinary isolation. There is reason for lieving that he realizes this fact and is acting in the light of the realization. But to assume that Senator Hill will not again be a person of large influence in the politics of the State is to ignore his growing ability, his broadening views of public questions, his tireless energy, and his genius for unremitting work. In view of the ups and downs of famous New York politicians in the past, it would be folly to predict that David B. Hill will never again be a powerful figure in the political affairs of New York.

### THE POSITION OF RICHARD CROKER

Fairness from a Republican Newspaper. From the Gross Ness Yorker-Zeitung

A friend of ours requests us to investigate the assertions made by the Mail and Express agains Richard Croker, the former leader of Tammany Hall, to the effect that this gentleman is a rice man and that this is the very reason why the majority of the members of Tammany Hall are opposed to him.

In its Republican enthusiasm the Mail and Express says that the wealth of Mr. Croker had created a strong feeling against him in Tammany Hall, not among the leaders but am the general members. That the majority of the latter did not wish to have a man at the head of the organization who had bought a country seat in Berkshire county, England; who owned a residence in London; who did not consider American schools sufficiently good for his children; who owned a house in New York and s fine property in Florida. Our friend requested us to thoroughly sift the

matter. He was very anxious to know the truth. We have attempted to comply with this request, and so far as we can discover Richard Croker is not the rich man he has been accuse of being. It is true that he owns a house in New York, but there is a mortgage or it for \$50,000. He owns a stable, but this is his legitimate business, by means of which he sup-ports his family. It is not true that he does not deem the American schools good enough for his children. Six of them received their schooling in this country. He does not own a house in England, but when abroad rents a house and pays for same the reasonable sum of £500. These are the facts as they have been given to us by people who are well acquainted with Mr. Croser and with his affairs, and which facts, we feel convinced, are very near the truth. None of our readers will suspect that we are in the same political boat as Croker because we have complied with the request of one of our readers and have ascertained these facts. But it has always been our desire to be just even to our political opponents, and we cannot and will not deviate from our principle in this case. Mr. Croker was for many years a leader of an organization which we were frequently compelled to oppose, but nevertheless he will be treated by us fairly and squarely. children. Six of them received their schooling

### Trouble Preparing in Abyzainia. Paris, Jan. 2.- News comes from Cairo that

the new situation created in Abysainia by the conclusion of peace with Italy is preoccuping Cromer has sent a long report to London on the subject. The Negus, Menelek, it is alleged, feeling secure for a time on his eastern frontier. is turning his attention to affairs on the northwestern border and the Nile country. It was hoped that after he had cleared up matters with the Italian Government he might be induced to turn his arms against his old antagonists, the Soudanese, but it is reported that he has not responded to the overtures conveyed to him from Caire, but, on the contrary, is rather manifest ng sympathy toward the successors of the Mahdi. He is engaged in reorganizing his army with the aid of foreign officers and having it trained in the use of the modern arms of precision, with which he is now liberally furnished, besides over a hundred field pieces and some quick-firing guns which he is obtaining. The number of mounted men he has at command is estimated at about twenty-five thousand, and there are fully two hundred thousand men capable of bearing arms, of whom quite seventy thousand are fairly organized and exercised with modern weapons The reports received here directly from Abyssinia are that if given two years of peace the Abyssinians will have an army sufficiently strong to protect their eastern border, and an other fit to undertake a campaign in co-operation with the Khalifa with whom efforts are being made to bring about an understanding regarding the upper Nile country. A French mission is now on its way to the Negus bearing propositions for the construction of a light railway from the French settlement on the coast, which would facilitate the transport of goods to and from the interior, and give the Abyssinians an outlet on friendly territory, as at present the ports occupied by the Italiana and English are closed to the import of war material, which is chiefly what they stand in

Indignation at an Anti-American American, To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The artiels by Prof. Woolsey on "The Venezuelan Settlement" in the issue of the Independent of Dec. 24 impressed me deeply-with astonishment, grief, and indignation. It seemed very strange that a man, presumably of the broad es. education, like Prof. Woolsey, could be ignorant of so many well-established nistorical facts, or that he should be capable of so narrow a conception of a great international problem. Rut more incredible than all else betrayed in his very remarkable article is its utter apparent lack of Americanism.

From a layman's standpoint Prof. Woolsey's article would in hundreds of cases prove the best possible argument against collegiate edu-cation, were it not, on the other hand, well accorded that such tenets as he expresses are rarely advocated in our institutions of higher

Prof. Woolsey's argument, from first to last, begs the question, ignoring the really vital issues, and magnifying those of minor importance.

EDWARD W. WILD, KEENE, N. H., Dec. 31, 1896.

#### A Notably Good Paper. From the Times Press, Delavan, Ill.

THE NEW YORK SEN has the ardent admiration of THE NEW YORK of the excellence of its get-up. This the Times Press for the excellence of its get-up. This excellence extends to every column of its many pages of news, criticism, comment, correspondence, and of news, criticism, comment, correspondence, and editorials. Indeed, Tax Sux exemplifies the highest form and method of the practice of journalism.

Domestic Crucity.

I rom the Chicago Record. ing." I don't blame her: Mr. Higby was cleaning the payment with that hand painted snow shovel she CANADA.

The Imperialists Weakening-As Interest.

ing Crists. MONTREAL, Jan. 9.- There are unmistabella signs of weakening on the part of the imperial. ist faction. This is chiefly due to Mr. Laurier's refusal of an insigninean, title and the lack of enthusiasm over the emple-binding jobs of the Tupper Cabinet, such as the fast steams

and Pacific cable schem The speech of Sir Richard Cartwright at the Laurier banquet has also produced its effect on the other side, for it could not be represented as the utterance of an irrespond ble person. But though they feel their de feat, they are unwilling to acknowledge ! and now they say that Mr. Laurier being "virtually an untried man," it was better Great Britain should wait and see what he will do. They do not, however, cease their efforts to imperialize bim, and insist that when he goes over to England he shall be sworn in as a member of the Council.

Mr. Laurier himself is paying no attention to these allly matters, but, I have good authority for saying, is greatly preoccupied with the increasing difficulty of the task he finds before him of extricating Canada from the difficulties in which the reckless and corrupt actionism of his predecessors have involved her. He is also greatly disturbed by the de de on all sides for subsidies and concessions for all kind of jobs to which even sembers of his Cabinet are not strangers. The total sum of these demands runs up to something like \$150,000,000; not bad for a small community on the verge of public and private bankruptcy, unless the United States ome to the rescue and grant unrestricted reciprocity for an indefinite period without compensating guarantees.

With the added religious agitation going on, Mr. Laurier has need of all the support that truly patriotic Canadians can give him. Unfortunately, patriotism on this side of the border takes second place when boodle or fanaticism have the call. The mandament of the Catholic Bishops of Quebec has been rethe Catholic Bishops of Quebec has been re-ceived with a counterplast by some ultra-protestants in Ontario in a document, a copy of which has just failen into my hands. It is a direct incitement to civil strife under cover of a call to the defence of the country cover of a call to the defence of the country against the machinations of the enemies of England to deliver Canada over to the United States. It suggests methods in keeping with those of the old daw in Venice and other coun-tries where neighbor spied upon neighbor and

States. It suggests methods in keeping with those of the old days in Venice and other countries where neighbor spied upon neighbor and every one regarded another as an enemy.

The only effect I can see likely to come of it will be to embitter the religious strife, and at the same time oblige the Catnolis Hierarchy to reaffirm their loyalty to the British flag, which no one doubts, seeing that such privileges as they now enjoy would probably disappear were Canada annexed to the United States. I have for some time past been aware that leading men among the Bishops are in favor of Canadian independence, but not of annexation. On the face of it, the circular I refer to bears the imprint of a class of minds that abound in Torento, whence it emanates whose whole aim is to prevent Canadians coming together on the commen platform of the country's interests. It states, probably falsely, that a member of Mr. Laurier's Government had given his approval to the issuing of its country is not constant to the issuing of its control of the country is never that approve the country is never to the country of the country in the country is never to the country of the country in the country is necessary. when he is out to crush a political It is so much more fuel to the fire al

fently hot. I arrend the document above referred to: PATRIOTIC VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Considential. Tonorto, Ont., Dec. 29, 1896

Considential.

Tobosto, Onl., Dec. 29, 1896.

The gravity of the crisis brought upon the country by the result of the elections of June last, and the encouragement thereby given to the disloyal elements of our population, has originated the formation of a Patriotic Vigilance Committee by a few citizens, determined to maintain by all means in their power the honor and integrity of the British flag and dominion in Canada, our country.

Acting in the dark, an insideous conspiracy has for several months been at work throughout the Dominion, aiming at the overthrow of the authority of our gravious Sovereign, the Queen and Empress, and the annexation of our beloved country to the United States. Behind what is estensibly a political movement is plainly to be yeen the hand of the Roman Catholic Church, the ever-watchful enemy of Protestan; liberty. The movement is most active among the adherents of the Roman Catholic Church, and secret agents have been discovered propagating their disloyal and treasonable doctrines among them.

Although there are several members of the

Ing their distoral and treasonable doctrines among them.

Although there are several members of the present Government who are known to be thoroughly and sincerely loyal, and one of them who has given his entire approval to the issuing of this circular, the fact that the Government of Mr. Laurier owes its majority to the disloyal element does not hold out the hope that they can successfully cope with the crisis in which we are.

We are therefore of the opinion that steps should be taken forthwith to organize in every electoral district a Patrioti: Vigilance Committee, to ascertain and record the views of all whom there is reasonable ground for suspect-

whom there fi reasonable ground for suspecting of being in sympathy with the treasonable ideas that are already so widespread; and to take such steps as may suggest themselves to check their further spread and manifestation. Also to inform the central Liberal-Conservative sections. tive associations and other loyal organizations of the country of the names and character of

such persons.

Every loyal citizen is invited to use his infuence in his circle and neighborhood to stamp out with vigor and determination, by every means in his power, all treason and, disloyalty, by organizing or joining loyal associations, and to be prepared, if need be, to take up arms against the disloyal and all other conspirators against our Sovereign's authority, and so preserve the proud heritage bequeathed to us by our British forefathers. D. V. G. S.

Patriotic Vigilance Committee.

God save the Queen!

God save the Queen!

Lexisgion's Able Prevarienter. From the Courier-Journal

Lexington's Able Frevarientor.

From the Courier-Journal.

Lezington has a citizen who must be trying to beat the record of Baron Manchausen as a prevaricator. His name is Jerome B. Frazier, and here is a sample of his soaring fancy taken from the Lexington Argonaut;

"I am very fond of domestic animals and fowls, and the possessor of a fine intelligent foxterrier, who answers to the name of Fanny. I attended a sale some months ago and bought a Poland duck. I brought her home and put her among the other poultry in the yard. In a few days I noticed that Fanny and Miss Poland were on good terms with each other, and in a few weeks they were inseparable. Finally Miss Poland thought she had loafed long enough and went to setting. Fanny made regular visits to her and seemed to take great interest in the proceeding. The duck rarely left her nest. After setting for about a week she sickened and died. Fanny seemed almost heartbroken over the untimely death of her friend. The evening of her death I missed Fanny from her accustomed place in the yard and hegan a search for her. I found her in the duck's nest with the eggs underneath her. The next morning I visited the poultry house and found Fanny still coverinc the eggs. I concluded not to disturb her, but await results. This continued for some weeks, and at the end of the usual time allowed for incubation I found that six lively little ducks had become citizens of the success as an incubator. The little ducks followed her, and seemed to know no difference between Fanny and a barnyard fowl. The strangest part of this story yet remains to be told. Fanny is a remarkable ratter, and these six ducks against its terriers for from \$100 to to \$1,000 a side in a rat-killing contest, and I will win the match."

# From the Westminster Gaz-

From the Westminster Gazette.

"Two or three mornings after the arrival of a new butler the mistress of the house took the opportunity of asking the cook how she liked her new fellow servant. The report was an excellent one. "In fact, ma am," said the cook, "the servants hall is quite a different place now." Not unnaturally the mistress pressed for further particulars. "Well, he talks so cleverly," said the cook, "fast night, for instance, in explained things to us for an hour and a half." "Explained things what things?" said the mistress, now really interested, "Well," was the reply, "he was telling us how we are all descended from Mr. Darwin!"

## Profitable Buck Farming.

From the Burlington (Kg.) Recorder, From the Burtington (Kg.) Recorder.

In the spring of 1896 Thomas Rouse kept two ducks out of a flock and a drake from which to raise, and here is the result: They laid 186 eggs in the spring, from which \$20 worth of ducks were sold, after cating and selling some of the eggs, of which no account was kept. Six young ducks were kept out of the lot. In the fall the two old ducks laid ninety-eight more eggs. Off the young ducks feathers enough to make three pillows were taken.

He and Shr. From the Chicago Tribune.

"Your bill is too high, sir, and I won't pay it!"
snapped the young woman; and she turned snarply
on her heel and strode out of the office.
The lawyer who had procured a divorce for her
turned again to his deal and merely remarked under
his breath;

In Disgular. Prom the Chicago Record.
"Do you like cabbage ?"
"Well, I hever est it, but I smoke it semests